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STATE DOCUMENTS

MONTANA FARM LABOR REPORT

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Sylvan Beaudoin, left, and Howard Porter of the Montana State Employment office prepare to sign up some of the Shelby businessmen who volunteered their services for "Operation Help Your Neighbor Harvest." Among the first to volunteer are (1 to r.) Marvin Cox, Chairman of the Shelby Commercial Committee; Fran Pulliam, Keith Nelson, Verne Lasley, Chamber president; Bob Weatherson, Ted Wright and Ben Taylor. Shelby Businessmen and High School students volunteered to help Toole County farmers with their harvest delayed because of cold, wet weather.
- Promoter Photo

MONTANA
STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
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Activity at the Beet Dump
- Photo by Billings Gazette

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PREPARED BY FARM LABOR SECTION
OF THE MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

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A DIVISION OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT
COMPENSATION COMMISSION OF MONTANA

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Billings Area

Beet Workers
Before and After Growth

Beet Farmers Split on Domestic Help

By Walt Christiansen
Gazette Staff Writer

The beets are ready for harvest; mechanical beet "pickers," oiled and greased, are ready to begin; sugar factory officials predict an "excellent sugar" crop . . . and all without the Bracero help that Midland Empire beet growers felt was vital to maintain production.

But Montana's inability to obtain the Bracero labor force is still the main topic of conversation among most beet growers

Clarence Nybo, Montana Employment Service supervisor at the Billings office, says the lack of Braceros was "quite evident" to both large and small beet growers.

Farmers, in the Billings area, expressed it quite differently. Some used such terms as "inadequate," "not quality work" and "don't even compare" to describe the 1,200 domestic workers, mostly from Texas and southern states, recruited to replace the Mexican laborers.

Overload of Crews

"We had an adequate supply of domestic labor," Nybo said, "but we aften had an overload of crews — more workers than orders to fill."

Possibly a few more Montanans were employed in the fields this year, Nybo said, but domestic Mexicans replaced the Braceros.

James Staley, who farms over 50 acres of beets each year, said a Texas family was hired to replace three Bracero laborers normally working.

"American laborers don't do quality work," Staley said. "They don't follow farmers' wishes — you can't tell them anything. We like the Bracero labor because the like to work. And, because they work, they make more money."

Opinion Similar

Another beet farmer, Floyd H. Gabel, voiced similar opinions on the lack of Bracero laborers.

"We got along good . . . in past years, and had no trouble with them at all," Gabel said firmly, "and they did top quality work. I never had to watch them. In addition," Gabel noted, "the Braceros were easy to get along with and never pestered me for money. They had a regular payday, and didn't make a lot of special requests."

'Don't Compare'

But for many small beet operators, families took over the jobs handled in previous years by Bracero laborers, supplementing the work forces with high school youths.

One of the area's larger beet operators, Joe Alles, said local and domestic workers don't "even begin to compare with the Braceros."

Alles, who has 108 acres of beets this year, said the quality of work was much lower, "primarily because locals and domestics don't realize there's a time element involved in thinning out the crop."

Ishmael Yost, who farms 160 acres of beets, presented a different view on use of local labor.

"In all honesty," Yost said, "work of locals and domestic laborers was quite satisfactory." He noted that he had no trouble with any of his temporary employes this season.

In past years seven or eight Braceros were used in Yost's beet fields. About 30 Billings area high school students and adults on vacation worked for Yost this season.

Technical Help

Over 25,000 acres of beets were cultivated through mechanical and chemical means this season, according to Ralph Hettinger, manager of Great Western Sugar Co. The acreage, 96 per cent of the crop, was treated with chemicals to kill broadleaf weeds. Last beet season 54 per cent of the crop was chemically treated.

Harvesting of the crops is expected to get underway Oct. 1, Hettinger said, and the outlook is for "a slightly below normal crop," according to Hettinger.

A pre-harvest sampling of beets on 287 Billings area farms indicates a good quality crop "that will make excellent sugar." Tonnage is expected to be "slightly below" the 1964 average 15.6 tons per acre.

The Billings Gazette

Part I
ANNUAL SUMMARY

PLANNING

A. Changes in Administrative Organization

No changes were made in administrative organization during the 1965 season. The O and M "plans of action" are prepared by each local office on a quarterly basis, thereby enabling each office to prepare pre-season plans thirty days prior to the seasonal activities.

B. Pre-Season and In-Season Meetings

State and local office Farm Placement personnel participated in growers' and processors' pre-season meetings.

Farm Placement personnel, as heretofore, continued to work throughout the year with county and state Extension Services, Montana State Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation County Committees and local farm organizations.

C. Special arrangements for Recruitment are made in cooperation with other Government Agencies in other states.

Orders for sugar beet workers were placed in clearance with the state of Texas. In accordance with an agreement of several years, the Colorado Agency recruited workers in Texas for sugar companies in Montana. Several crews were obtained from Arizona.

A special program for youths was continued over the previous year in sugar beet activity. Crews were smaller and more streamlined. Average earnings were greater this year. The program was successful with some problems developing. The program is active in all agricultural reporting areas except the wheat area 9-27.04.

Indians from nearby reservations were recruited for the sweet corn and ptoato harvests. Indian recruitment for the sweet corn was reduced considerably by use of mechanical corn pickers. Youth formerly used for bean picking were eliminated in the Billings area by advent of a mechanical bean picker.

illings Area

PROBABLY NOT NEEDED

State Chances For Braceros Dim

There is no indication that state sugar beet growers will get bracero labor but they probably won't need it, speakers told the Yellowstone Farm Bureau Thursday night. And if labor is short, a grower added, responsibility is in the federal government's lap.

Clarence Nybo, Montana Employment Service manager in Billings, said he sees no indication that Montana will receive labor from Mexico as in previous years.

The bracero program ended Dec. 31 and the federal agencies involved have said they will bring in no more labor until domestic supplies have been exhausted.

Nybo said that the service has been recruiting on six state Indian reservations and has found approximately 700 Indians willing to work in addition to 300 adults, 16-years or older, from Billings and nearby.

Beet growers don't expect any shortage of labor since crops in Texas have been ruined by drought and storms and Texas workers are looking for work, Ishamel Yost, Beet Growers Association president, said Thursday night.

"We are going to place the responsibility back in the laps of the U.S. Employment Service and the Department of Labor," Yost said. "If they fail us it's going to be their baby."

According to Nybo, employment service sources in Texas say they are realizing much greater response from domestic Mexican workers, willing to work in Montana, than expected. "We may be able to get along with the Texas Mexicans and local workers," Nybo said.

Nybo said the law which allowed a few braceros to enter California recently, required weeks of negotiation between the U.S. and Mexico and is only applicable when the Secretary of Labor feels there are no qualified domestic workers available.

Nybo emphasized the minimum wage of $1.40 per hour, plus housing and insurance, is not binding on employers who do not plan to hire foreign workers. Domestics can be paid at a piece rate which varies from $10 to $20 per acre.

Yost also commented that beet growers will hire any one willing to work. But they "aren't going to pay the $1.40 per hour for someone to be sitting at the end of the field," he added.

Nybo, Yost to Speak

Clarence Nybo, manager of the Billings office of the Montana Employment Service, and Ishmael (Babe) Yost, president of the Beet Growers Association, will speak to Yellowstone County Farm Bureau members at 8 p.m. Thursday at the Security Trust and Savings Bank.

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Major changes in the agricultural economy which had an impact on employment were, first of all an exceptional wet cool spring which resulted in late planting in most areas. All areas received an over abundance of moisture both in June and late summer thus postponing the grain and hay harvests. Turnover in the small youth beet program was normal except in western areas where weed growth was a factor. Crop planting was near record again. Adverse weather hampered harvests in all areas. Frost arrived in good time for potato and beet harvests but not extensive enough to cause damage. Stock were returned to winter ranges under normal conditions. Yields on hay and grain were good despite bad weather. Hay and grain were damaged. The general harvest of all crops was fair. Tonnage was down on sugar beets Labor was more than adequate for the beet harvest with a good influx of Texas Mexicans. A good supply of Indian labor was recruited for beet labor but was not needed.

Due to a late harvest season, hired workers declined from the 1964 work force. The largest demands were in wheat, other small grains and hay harvests. Beet thinning and pulling of weeds was normal except in western areas where weed growth was heavier. Harvests were later than the previous year due to delays from wet weather. Beet and potato harvests had wet conditions and were delayed. Some potatoes were damaged by frost and some areas noted an increase in farm employed and wages and mechanical improvements. Adverse weather caused schedule changes on labor in some areas resulting in shortages at times. Community programs were organized to help the late harvest.

Hay and harvest hands were in demand but also were amply taken care of by recruitment. It was a good year in farm employment despite the weather, much as was the previous year. However, a small decline of demands are noted throughout the state similar to the national decline.

There was no major changes in land utilization in 1964 brought about by participation in production and acreage control programs of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, nor has expansion of urban development into rural areas caused large significant changes.

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

A. Seasonal Hired Farm Workers

Local labor is generally male and operates machinery such as tractors, hay balers, trucks and small grain combines. They also perform non-agricultural work, as heavy equipment operators, truck drivers, and construction labor.

Females work as ranch couples or singly as ranch cook. Non-agricultural employment is generally as cook in a cafe or domestic work. In western Montana, housewives work in the small fruit and berry harvests.

High School youths of both sexes are recruited to hoe and thin sugar beets. Approximately 7,5000 interstate male workers are employed in agricultural activities of small grains, haying, and livestock activities. They are single or unattached. These workers are mostly from California, Idaho, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, and Colorado. They also p rform non-agricultural work as truck drivers and construction laborers.

The Billings Gazette

79th Year—No. 322 (AP) Billings, Montana, Saturday, March 20, 1965 (UPI)—Unifax Single Copy 10c Home Delh Price Is Le

Beet Worker Outlook Optimistic—but It's Early

State Employment Service officials here looking for sugar beet workers have encouraging preliminary reports.

But it's too soon to tell, MSES Billings office manager Clarence Nybo said.

He had read reports from Wyoming that efforts were not succeeding to get domestic workers to replace the Mexican nationals whose labor program was not continued by Congress last year.

"Maybe Wyoming knows something I don't," he said.

"Our preliminary reports from recruiters in Texas were optimistic." Perhaps Wyoming was recruiting in different parts of the state than Montana, he said.

He had thought more complete recruiting reports would be in by Friday but they weren't.

When he gets more accurate figures from recruiters and from beet factories working on their own recruitment programs, he'll work on an in-state recruitment program.

That should be about April 1.

"We must have a pretty good idea of the number of workers no later than April 10," he said, and workers will be needed starting about May 10.

If Mexican nationals are needed only the Secretary of Labor can order them imported, under Congressional action.

Nybo noted Billings area has been the only one in the state importing a large number of Mexican nationals.

Domestic labor is used around Sidney, Miles City Missoula and Helena and most of the Hardin area workers have been from the States.

If there is a major problem, he said, it will be around Billings.

proximately 4,500 interstate workers are employed in the hoeing and thinning of gar beets. These workers are primarily family groups, and both sexes 14 years d older work. Their main occupation is that of a vwgetable farm laborer. The jority of these workers are from Texas and are of Mexican descent.

proximately 1,372 male single or unattached workers from Mexico were replaced by mestics. Their occupation is sugar beet farmhand.

e most significant shortages of seasonal farm workers were for the late hay and ain harvest. No Mexican Nationals were used to supplement domestic workers. mestic workers who were available for this activity were from the State of Texas d Arizona..

ere were no significant surplus of seasonal farm workers. The influx was normal; me shortages existed at times especially during the fall harvest.

gular Hired Farm Workers

e livestock and dry land small grain activities are the major crops that employ gular hired farm workers. The general trend of employment for 1965 was equal to evious years. Due to adverse weather conditions agricultural activities prospered t not without setbacks in some areas.

chanization is having its inroads and does decrease needs in some activities, ch as mechanized feed lots hay and potato harvest, etc. However, better farming thods and scientific know-how is producing more from acreages.

y land and small grain farms continue to increase in size with the result that re farm machinery is being used. This is true especially in the eastern part of e state. Small acreages persis in western Montana. Many of the larger farms e maintaining large equipment and repair sheds, thus creating demands for skilled chanical help and heavy machinery operators.

IMPACT OF MECHANIZATION AND OTHER CHANGES IN PRODUCTION METHODS

e growing care, and processing of sugar beets has been considered the main crop chanized to the most significant degree in recent years. The harvest as hereto- re mentioned in the previous report is about 100 per cent mechanized, and thinning round 55 percent. Considerable care in the planting of the seeds is important for e subsequent use of mechanical thinners. Seeds of the monogerm type must be laced in the ground at a pre-determined depth and interval of space. The size of e beet seed and cells of the plate in the planter must match. The equipment is mple in construction and does not require specialized knowledge to repair.

$40 Million Loss Seen In Unharvested Crops

Bozeman Area

As of Oct. 1, an estimated $40 million loss to Montana's economy is indicated by statistics relating to crops that are still laying out, unharvested, in wet fields, with the chance of their being salvaged diminishing as the days grow shorter, the nights colder and humidity remaining fairly high.

Crop and livestock specialists at Montana State University met this week in an emergency session to assess the the amount of crop damage suffered so far by more than a month of weather adverse to harvesting. The specialists also explored feasible methods open to farmers to salvage crops laying in the field.

Information carried on Page 11 was prepared by specialists as a result of the meeting. It has some of a practical nature, some precautionary and some merely informative.

Gallatin County farmers poised to get into the fields as quickly as weather and ground conditions permit. Also available is a pool of manpower mostly college and high school students, to get the harvest completed as quickly as possible. Also available is a machinery pool.

Gallatin's problem and an effort to prepare for the belated harvest was outlined at a meeting of a USDA Council with the community offering whatever support and assistance is needed by farmers and ranchers.

Wheat: Approximately 15 million bushels of both spring and winter wheat remains unharvested. Of this, approximately 10 million bushels are hard spring wheats; 5 million bushels are winter wheat. In addition, approximately .5 million bushels of Durum remains unharvested along the northern hiline area.

Barley: 10 - 15 million bushels.

Oats: Two million bushels.

Sugar beets: Over 65,000 acres in sugar beets remain to be harvested.

Beans: 100,000 hundredweight remains unharvested with the quality decreasing daily.

Potatoes: Over half of the 8,000 - acre crop is still lying in the ground too wet to dig. Part of the crop has already frozen worthless. Storage problems are sure to occur.

Safflower and flax: Fifteen million pounds of safflower and 250,000 pounds of flax remains untouched yet by any combine. The extent of weather damage is still undetermined.

Alfalfa and clover seed: Two or three million pounds of alfalfa seed, plus 250,000 pounds of red clover seed.

Alfalfa hay: An estimated 250,000 - 500,000 tons of second and third - cutting alfalfa has been hit by frost, rain and snow. So far, drying in the fields is about non-existent.

If and when part or all of the crops are harvested, then costs of production will go higher. Combine speed will be slow; tractors will use more gas and move slower than normal, stor-

Cooperative Extension Service

MONTANA STATE COLLEGE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AND MONTANA COUNTIES COOPERATING

GALLATIN COUNTY
Courthouse
Bozeman, Mont.
Ph. 587-7710

November 30, 1965

r. Ray Harrison, Manager
nemployment Compensation Commission
of Montana
34 East Main Street
ozeman, Montana

ear Mr. Harrison:

would like to take this opportunity to thank you on behalf f the U.S.D.A for your help, and particulary Mr. DenHerder's ssistance during the recent harvest emergency. Your fine cooperatic ade it much easier for the farmers and ranchers in Gallatin County o complete the harvest.

e have received many compliments on the help of your organization, hich in many cases was beyond what would be normally expected. lease pass our appreciation on for the excellent cooperation we eceived.

incerely,

ana O. Schrupp
ounty Extension Agent

OS/pj

c: Mr. Ben DenHerder

recent years wheat farms have been reduced in number but have doubled in size. This resulted in the use of larger mechanical equipment for soil preparation, seeding, and mer fallowing, and consequently caused a reduction in the man-hours of work for these ivities. The hay pick-up baler and loader has become widely used in most areas of tana.

ce crops in general were near as productive in 1965 as in 1964, there were about the e labor requirements as the preceding year. A part of this, however, was due to hanization. It appears mechanization will be eliminating many hundreds in the next or three years should the present advancement in machinery accelerate as it has been. is anticipated that the thinning of sugar beets by hand will be eliminated in the ve-mentioned period. In fact, much thinning has been eliminated so far. Through use of the monogerm seed, space planting has become a reality, and further developments the use of herbicides for positive weed control would eliminate any need for hand labor. workers affected would be the domestic migrant composed of family groups of all ages sexes. There no longer is a need for Mexican Nationals. Local youth, too would be fected. Weedcides did wonders in the Sidney area this past year.

gular Hired Farm Workers

is becoming increasingly necessary that regular farm workers acquire skills in the eration and repair of farm equipment which requires advanced knowledge of operation repair. Employers expect them to be skilled in operating and repairing the larger ctors and other machinery used in seeding, cultivating, spraying, and harvesting. While st regular workers have these skills, it does require that the new entrant into this rk possess higher mechanical skills.

RECRUITMENT OF FARM WORKERS

dio, television, newspaper publicity, letters, and posters were utilized by the local fices to obtain the maximum supply of local seasonal farm workers. Excellent results re obtained.

c-local-offices conducted school registrations to recruit youth for work in sugar ets and fruit. During 1966, this technique and program will be used in three beet ea offices; but plans are being formulated to streamline the program and eliminate, as r as possible, the problems which to some extent hampered the 1965 program.

lunteer Farm Placements Representatives were used in each local office area. Where ssible, VFPR's made placement from local sources, or transmitted unfilled orders to cal offices for action. Farmers and ranchers were advised of their local VFPR through cal newspapers, radio, posters, and by direct promotional mail from the local offices. ile all VFPR's were not 100 per cent effective, it is planned to continue this activity 1966.

heretofore, the local labor supply was not sufficient to meet the demand for gular hired farm workers. Inter-office clearance was used for some occupations.

ntana Participated in the Annual Worker Plan

an order-holding state, Montana received 537 scheduled crews and family heads volving 3959 workers. On the basis of actual contacts with the crews and amination of the ES-369's, the serv ices rendered are reflected in Table 4 of this port.

Haying - Butte Area

C. Montana recruited no Puerto Ricans; however, a small crew of Puerto Ricans are hired in the Dillon area each year through private sources.

D; Housing

One hundred eighty housing inspections were made. These cannot, however, be directly related to interstate recruitment. This is due to the fact that when inspections are made prior to occupancy, and until domestic recruitment is completed, it is not possible to determine whether housing will be occupied by domestic families or groups of single workers. All housing is basically family type, on farm, necessitating a dual determination of suitability.

All agency inspections are made as a part of the regular program of field visiting. About 1,350 housing units are occupied at some time during the eight-week period that migratory labor is employed in large numbers.

State housing regulations are under the administration of the State Board of Health, Division of Environmental Sanitation. That agency limits participation in inspection, but the Department is ready to investigate complaints and does test water sources.

No difficulties have been encountered in arranging co-operation. There has not been any instance when, after attempts to secure improvement or unsatisfactory housing by other means, the State Board of Health has not taken appropriate action.

E. Wages

Periodic wage field surveys were made, along with regular employer contacts.. Domestic migrant workers are recruited for spring beet work. Minimum wage rates per acre are fixed by public hearing. Since there is no comparable activity before or during the period of recruitment, field surveys were made during the working period.

The wage rate per acre system of remuneration causes wage survey difficulties above those found in most piece rate surveys. Field surveys were supplemented by examination of payroll records of growers and local office orders.

F. Foreign Workers

Mexican National workers eliminated and domestic workers only were hired in the sugar beet pre-harvest activities. Most of the Mexican domestics were used between June 1 and July 15th. The peak employment was on June 25th.

There were no organizational, administrative or procedural changes, or special programs developed with respect to the use of domeestics. No problems were encountered. There was a reduction of Nationals and an increase of domestics.

In the pre-season process of surveying the expected supply and demand for seasonal farm labor, each local office considers trends in production, employment, the labor market, mechanization, and other factors expected to influence the requirements and supply of labor. Local office records, such as agricultural orders, ES-223 In-Season Farm Labor Reports, and other records are utilized. Contacts are made with grower associations, processors, county agents, and other government agencies interested in agriculture.

Butte-Dillon Area

The attached pictures were taken on the Lawrence Christiansen ranch 15 miles northeast of Wisdom. The ranch consists of 25,000 acres of land and maintains 2,000 head of cattle. Each haying season they cut and stack 3,500 ton of hay and employee 20 men. This ranch has been in the same family since the year 1889.

Periodic wage surveys were made. The surveys were made in the field while the work was being performed. Wages rates paid were included in the survey data. Local offices posted "Notices of Prevailing Wage Rates" in Post Offices and other public places in the area of jurisdiction where workers were employed. The wage survey findings equaled or exceeded the U.S.D.A. rate of fair and reasonable wages.

Lake and Granite are areas of low farm income, Park and Ravalli Counties are the rural development areas under the Area Redevelopment Act during the calendar year 1965. All seven Indian Reservations in the state are also included. The Montana State Employment Service assisted with community and reservation committees in developing an Overall Economic Development Plan. The plan was approved during 1962. The Montana Agency participated in special surveys of underemployment and unemployed in rural areas, as well as provided routing employment data to be used in economic plans for rural development. A training program for farm hands was completed on the Crow Indian Reservation.

There were no problems related to housing, transportation, wages, health and medical facilities, or food which have interfered with recruitment and placement of local or migratory workers.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

State and local office personel participated in farm organization meetings, Chamber of Commerce, civic groups, andpublic schools to strengthen public understanding of the Agency's Farm Placement Program. Generally, the method is round table or informal discussion from the floor.

Newspaper, radio, and television is used to disseminate farm labor market information. All local offices regularly prepare news releases designed for listener and reader appeal. Thousands of farm and harvest bulletins are mailed each year.

EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Placement totals decreased slightly over the preceding year. Moisture, growing and harvesting conditions were unusal, especially in the eastern part of the State where yield records were affected. This decrease was due to a ruined cherry crop in Polson and Kalispell. Rain damage ruined other cro ps. Activities, especially in livestock, grain farming and haying were average from the previous year. A wet August and September had it's effect in the fall. The "Youth in Sugar Beet Program" was decreased due to resistance of youth workers to wages paid plus grower and processor resistance in certain areas. Five of the nine sugar beet areas had a youth program. The use of supplemental foreign labor was not eliminated as growing and crop conditions varied. As problems are solved, it is expected mechanization and domestics have had will continue to replace the foreign labor program with the termination of the Mexican National program in the thinning of sugar beets. Domestic workers were plentiful.

Every effort will be made to fully utilize local sources of labor, particularly in counties designated for rural development under the Area Redevelopment Act.

Butte - Dillon Area

Grain Harvest
Activities

PART II
OUTLOOK FOR COMING YEAR

STATE FORECAST

The outlook on agricultural employment for Montana in 1966 is that employment is expected to be better than 1965, pending better weather conditions. However, since 1965 was an unusal moisture year, it could be that with more mechanization employment will decline perhaps to the extent of several hundred workers. Should moisture be sufficient, employment should not change to a significant degree. With usual winter conditions, the later part of the year some pickup should occur in feeding operations.

AREA FORECAST
AREA 9-28.01

Western Fruit & Sugar Beets

Agricultural Reporting Area 9-28.01, Western Fruit and Sugar Beets (Flathead Lake, Missoula, Ravalli, Granite, Powell, Lewis and Clark, Jefferson, Broadwater, and Meagher Counties).

The farm labor outlook for the coming year should be better than for 1964 provided weather conditions are favorable. Local and migratory labor should be available for all activities including sugar beet thinning and hoeing. Sugar beet acreage should be increased, with some adjustments for youth crews which will be used to supplement the local and migratory workers. The exception would be that a normal cherry crop is expected with hopes of no frost damage destruction as was experienced in 1965.

The crop activities and approximate time periods involved are:

Soil preparation and seeding	April - May
Sugar beet thinning, hoeing, weeding	May - August
Haying	June - September
Irrigating	May - August
Small fruit harvest	July - Augst
Small grain harvest	August
Potato harvest	September
Sugar beet harvest	September - October
Livestock seasonal activities	January - December

AREA 9-28.02

Southern Sugar Beets

Agricultural Reporting Area 9-28.02, Southern Sugar Beet (Golden Valley, Musselshell, Stillwater, Yellowstone, Treasure, Carbon, and Big Horn Counties).

Again the weather will be the deciding factor. It is expected labor requirements will be near those of 1965. The supply and demand for labor in irrigated activities will be approximately the same as last year. Local and migratory labor is expected to meet demands in all activities including sugar beets. A portion of the demand will be met through youth groups in the thinning, hoeing, and weeding of sugar beets. Migrant domestic workers will be available for other states following the completion of thinning and hoeing of sugar beets in July.

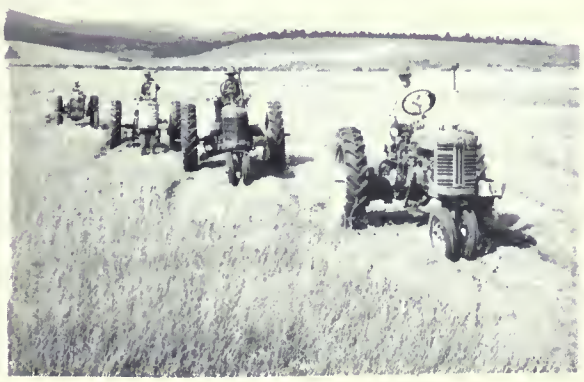
Land of 10,000 Hay Stacks

Haying time in the Big Hole Basin is an enormous project. The Basin, approximately 20 miles wide and 50 miles long, is the center of livestock ranch activity in the Butte and Dillon areas. Haying usually starts the last week in July and extends through the month of August. Nearly all the hay is of a wild variety which requires very little flood irrigating due to the sub-moisture from the many mountain streams. All haying operations are accomplished with mechanized machinery which consists of mowers, dump rakes, buck rakes and beaver slides.

Viewing the Basin from a high vantage point a person can easily understand why it is known as, "The Land of 10,000 Hay Stacks."

The area has a cattle population of approximately 150,000 and during the winter months each animal requires about 25 lbs of hay per day. Usually the hay is not hauled a great distance. The cattle are moved to the area of the stacks due to the depth of the winter snow fall.

Many transient ranch workers return each year during the haying season, and some have worked on the same ranch for the past 20 years.



The activities and approximate time periods involved:

Crop Activities	Periods Involved:
Spring soil preparation and seeding	April - May
Sugar beet thinning, hoeing, weeding	May 15 - July 31
Haying	June - August
Irrigation	June - September
Fallowing	May - August
Small grain harvest	July - August
Sweet corn harvest	August 15 - September 15
Field corn harvest	August
Sugar beet harvest	September - October
Livestock seasonal activities	January - December

AREA 9-28.03
Lower Yellowstone Beet and Grain

Agricultural Reporting Area 9-28.03, Lower Yellowstone Beet and Grain (Garfield, McCone, Richland, Dawson, Prairie, Wibaux, Rosebud, Custer, Fallon, Powder River, and Carter Counties).

Should moisture content repeat that of 1965, employment requirements should be the same except there will be some adjustment on sugar beet acreages in the youth program. In irrigated areas there is little anticipated change. Local and migratory labor should be available for all activities including sugar beets.

The crop activities and approximate time periods involved are:

Crop Activities	Periods Involved
Spring soil preparation and seeding	April - May
Sugar beet thinning, hoeing, weeding	May - July
Haying	June - August
Irrigation	June - September
Fallowing	May - August
Small grain harvest	July - August
Sugar beet harvest	September - October
Livestock seasonal activities	January - December

AREA - 9-28.04
Triangle and Highline Hardwheat

Agricultural Reporting Area 9-28.04, Triangle and Highline Hard Wheat (Teton, Choteau, Cascade, Judith Basin, Hill, Blaine, Phillips, Valley, Daniels, Roosevelt, and Sheridan Counties.)

This is primarily a dryland wheat growing and livestock area. Should sufficient moisture be received in 1966, the labor requirements may repeat. However, a dry year could make a difference. It is anticipated that local workers and voluntary in-migration of interstate workers will satisfy all demands for this area's activities.

It appears that the sugar beet acreage and the demand for labor will be increased for 1966.

Montana Standard

376 and The Butte Daily Post Magicland Home Edition

Butte-Anaconda, Montana, Saturday, October 30, 1965 Entered and Published as Second Class Matter at 25 W. Granite, Butte, Mont.—59701, Under Act of March 3, 1879

A Tribute to a Montana
Volunteer Farm Placement
Representative
Butte-Dillon Area

Readers Speak

Tribute paid to R. C. Fetty

Dear Sir: Wisdom school children in one class recently were asked to write about a favorite person. One chose to write about the late R. C. Fetty. The child who wrote this wishes to remain anonnymous, but I thought Fetty's many friends might like to see the tribute. The essay was written the day before Fetty's death. The essay follows:

"Hello, Loweezy!" bellows Fetty when he sees me. "Hi, Fetty, I shout back as I snap up his suspenders." "How's business?"

Fetty is the owner of a bar and cafe in my hometown. He is big, both ways, and can be tough when the occasion calls, yet he is unusually gentle. He wears baggy pants, a plain shirt, usually brown or green, and suspenders. His bottom jaw protrudes, making him look all the tougher. He walks with slow, heavy steps.

Fetty loves all children, ragged or well-clothed, shy or bolsterous. More times than can be counted he has tossed a dime, quarter, or half dollar on the counter and ordered each child to get an ice cream cone.

Fetty doesn't have a family, or at least one that lives close enough to visit him often, so he just wanders around being everybody's friend and a member of everybody's family. And anyone is more than happy to invite him in.

Since a large per cent of the kids from home go away to school, before we leave Fetty always buys us a two-pound box of candy.

I don't know what it is about Fetty that makes me love and admire him. Maybe it's because he looks lonesome, or he's getting old, or maybe it's because he has always loved me. Whatever the case, he is one of my favorite people. —M. N., Wisdom.

Crop Activities	Periods Involved
Spring soil preparation and seeding	April - May
Sugar beet thinning and hoeing	May - June
Haying	June - August
Irrigation	June - August
Small grain harvest	July - August
Fallowing	May - September
Sugar beet harvest	October
Livestock seasonal activities	January - December

WESTERN BREEZE

NEWSPAPER
THREE CENTS

MUNT, JR., & JIM O'DAY, JR., SATURDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 25, 1965 13TH YEAR NO. 4

Cut Bank Pioneer Press

Cut Bank—Oil Capital of Montana

Cut Bank, Glacier County, Montana, September 2, 1965

Volume 57 No. 8

LOCAL HARVEST LABOR FORCE BEING CALLED FOR

You may have already heard of the program "Help Your Neighbor Harvest". That's the rallying cry of Shelby, Conrad and Cut Bank businessmen as they prepare to take action to counteract the deteriorating crop situation in the grain fields--and the idea seems to be spreading.

To make a long story short, KSEN Radio, the Great Falls Tribune, both Shelby newspapers and the Cut Bank Chamber of Commerce, with Red Emerson, 1st vice president speaking, are completely behind this timely project.

It means that if you, as a resident or businessman have a few hours or days off, you should apply to the local Montana Employment Service office, register, to go out and get the harvest in.

You will, of course, be paid for your services.

If you can make private arrangements with some farmer, that, too is a good idea.

According to Don Crail, Mgr., of the local office, the total amount of acres seeded in the county is 175,000. About 10% has been cut. No custom machines are available at present but if the need is great enough, machines may be called in from other areas.

Manpower available for truck drivers and operators is very limited. Local ministers of 3 churches have volunteered their services as harvest hands. Businessmen have been registering at the office to help. The office will be open today (Sat) from 8 a.m., to 5 p.m., HS students will be available for this emergency. Crail would like farmers and ranchers to call the office today if they need help.

Let's not forget the distaff side. Women, who may feel capable of such duties are also invited to respond to this call of duty and they will be welcome.

WEATHER? It was a nice sunny drying day Friday and hopes are for a continuance of the same. BUT the forecast portends for bad weather again this week end.

LET'S WAIT and see what happens.....

IT'S HARVEST TIME

AND TIME TO CALL YOUR

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

TO HELP SOLVE YOUR LABOR NEEDS

The employment service at 116 East Main has a supply of harvest hands available now. There are truck drivers, combine operators, laborers and custom machines listed now.

Call 938-2191 Today

And insure yourself that you will have sufficient help when needed.

Table 1. Selected Data on Farm Placement Operations in 1965

Section A. Day-Haul Activities	
. Operated by State agency:	
a. Day-haul points	0
b. Towns with day-haul points	0
c. Sum of workers transported on average day in each town	0
d. Sum of workers transported on peak day in each town	0
. Established (unsupervised by State agency):	
a. Day-haul points	4
b. Towns with day-haul points	4
c. Sum of workers transported on average day in each town	179
d. Sum of workers transported on peak day in each town	389
Section B. Services to School Age Youth	
. Towns in which separate school age youth programs are operated	0
. Day-haul points operated separately for school age Youth	0
a. Sum of school age youth workers transported on peak day in each town	0
. Day-haul points established by State agency for school age youth	4
. Supervised camps operated for school age farm workers	0
a. Placements in camp	0
. Placements of school age youth in supervised live-in farm homes	0
Section C.. Services to other special groups	
. Services rendered to Indians by local offices or itinerant points on reservations:	
a. Placements	1387
b. Applicant holding acceptances	135
. Other placements of reservation Indians	905
Section D. Other special services	
. Local offices which held farm clinics	0
. Days on which farm clinics were held	0
. Issues of farm labor bulletins published	27
a. Copies distributed	10,000
. State agency's work guides distributed	450
a. Within reporting State	225
b. To other States	225
. Local offices participating in formal community service programs	8
. Volunteer farm placement representatives	150

e WESTERN BREEZE

(O'DAY, JR., & VERN MUNT, JR., TUESDAY AFTERNOON OCTOBER 5, 1965

S. BAND INVIGORATING

vas a great thrill to see and hear the Cut Bank
School band taking part in the 4-H parade
n Main Street last Saturday blowing away at
r instruments and lending a martial air to the
vities. Don Ferguson is director of the band.
e parade was led by the CB Police Squad car,
owed by the color guard, the band and many
ts. Pictures were taken besides this one.

ATT DILLON COMING??

e have an unconfirmed rumor that Matt Dillon
les Arness) TV star may be headed for this
ntry in the next two weeks to do some hunting.
n Crail said all he knew was that the Montana
loyment Service office has received a request
n a customer for three experienced local
ers and guides, which he filled. We have
rd that three out-of- state hunters will be com
but are unable to confirm if it will be the
of Gunsmoke or not.
Crail, reporting on the. current harvest labor
ditions said that he has put out a bid over the
e for 20 to 40 custom combines and there is a
d for 15 to 20 combine operators at the pres-
time in this immediate area. He estimated
ghly that about 30 to 40% of the crop has been
vested here. If the weather holds it will work.
saw as many as 18 grain trucks lined up in
nt of local elevators Sunday afternoon, which
ans they are making hay while the sun shines.

TIME TO CALL YOUR
MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
IN CUT BANK
TO HELP SOLVE YOUR LABOR NEEDS
The employment service at 116 East Main has a supply of harvest han
available now. There are truck drivers, combine operators, laborers
custom machines listed now.
Call 938-2191 Today

Cut Bank Pioneer Press
Cut Bank—Oil Capital of Montana

Worksheet A. Day-haul activities, by town

) 1. At points operated by State Agency

X) 2. At points established (unsupervised) by State Agency

wns	Number of Day-Haul Points		Number of Workers Transported		
				Peak Day	
	Total	School Age Youth	Average Day	Total	School Age Youth
1	II	III	IV	V	VI
llings	2	2	40	75	75
dney	1	1	14	14	14
ssoula	1	1	25	50	50
milton	1	1	100	250	250
			179	289	389

Cut Bank

Crop Worker Recruitment
Blackfeet Indian Reservation

J. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Employment Security
ES-225 Table 4 (12/61)

Budget Bureau No 44-R779.6
State MONTANA

Table 4. Interstate Agricultural Migrant Activities in 1965

Section A	Migrant Contacts		Section B Individuals represented	
Type	By Reporting State	With Reporting State's Residents	Age and Sex	In Sec. A., Col. III
I	II	III	I	II
1. Total	546	0	2. Total	5858
a. Crew Leaders	104	0	a. Male, 16 & over	2163
b. Family Heads	433	0	3. Under 16	2012
c. Other	9			

Section C Worker Characteristics	
Type	Number
1	11
Families	795
Unattached males	249
Unattached females	33

Dillon Area
Harvesting

MONTANA ASC INFORMATION

Last year the AgriculturalConservation Program put over $4,000,000 in cost-sharing into Montana's economy, closely matching the farmer's output for conservation. But why? With all our crop surpluses why should the government help farmers produce more?

It doesn't, at least this is not the primary aim. What it is doing is aiding this generation to conserve soil and water resources throughout the Nation for its children, and their children.

Driving through this vast country one might think we have plenty of soil, that there is no need to conserve it. But we don't. There is a limited amount of topsoil covering the land, in much the same way the frosting covers a cake. Once it is gone, it can never be completely replaced. With a lot of time, effort and money, it can be rebuilt somewhat. A look at the badlands, Grand Canyon and Bryce Canyon gives a picture of some of nature's more spectacular soil erosions.

We in Montana are fortunate. This land of ours has been tilled only a short time. We can stop the ravages of wind and water erosion on our cropland before irreparable damage is done. Some of the protections ACP encourages against wind erosion are stubble mulch, filed tree plantings, contour and straight strip-cropping, establishment of permanent vegetative cover and cover crops. Against water erosion we can use sod waterways, erosion dams, contour irrigation ditches, concrete ditch linings, riprap on stream banks, and some of the same practices as for wind erosion.

The same conservation practices which guard against erosion by water, also help conserve our water. Even in Montana with our relatively plentiful water supply, many of us have felt the pinch of water rationing for lawn watering, and some of us of rationing for home use. Some cities in the United States are faced this year with a prospect of severe rationing. This will not only affect the multitide of home uses, but the area's industries. If the industries must close, or slow down operations, people must be laid off or reduced to part-time employment thus cutting off or reducing their income. And so the depressive chain begins.

By improving our watersheds (planting of trees and grass, etc.) and water storage (farm ponds, reservoirs, etc.) development of springs andother similar practices we can use the water that we have more profitably and increase the amount of water available. As a bonus, these same practices can aid in flood control during the spring run-off.

Nature has been generous with us in the United States, but it is up to us to see that this gift is taken care of, that future generations might enjoy this boon.

Courtesy of
Montana ASC

Great Falls
Area

Operation of this equipment is relatively simple and is all controlled hydraulically. The only actual hand labor involved is the turning of the sixth tier to assist in the tying in of the stack to give it more stability.

Bale pick up speeds up to 15 mph are practical. The only requirements the machine has is that the bales be dropped on edge by the bale and that the bales are good, square and firm. Upon receiving the bale in the pick up chute, a short chain auger is actuated and raises the bale to the first table. When the first table is full, it automatically tilts to place the bales on the second table, which in turn automatically raises the load of bales to the wagon. Side boards and stabilizer teeth at the top of the rack assist in securing the load on rough ground.

The problem once again arises with the creation of these labor saving devices. What type of work will the people enter who have been relying on this work for a livelihood? Possibly most of them will be absorbed in other industries or retraining or relocation can be accomplished under one or more of the present government programs

RY/dw

MONTANA CROP PRODUCTION - 1965

WHEAT GROWTH NEAR AVERAGE Condition of winter wheat was good in mid-December despite late plantings. Growth to date has been close to average but somewhat below normal in north central and southeastern areas where moisture is scant. Fields lacked snow cover during the last two weeks up to December 12th. Temperatures were warmer than seasonal and much of the wheat continued to grow. Light snow fall and cooler weather on the 13th marked the beginning of dormancy. Wind damage has been light and was mostly in north central Montana.

LESS FEEDING THAN USUAL Supplemental feeding of range livestock was below normal through December 13th. Mild weather and absence of snow cover permitted grazing of fall pastures and crop residue in all areas. Three-fourths of the State's range livestock was subsisting without supplemental feeding. In comparison, feeding was exceptionally heavy at this time last year.

THE WEATHER FOR TWO WEEKS 11/30 - 12/14, UNSEASONABLY WARM Unseasonably warm temperatures prevailed throughout most of the period, but much cooler weather spread over the State the last day. Maximums were in the 40's and 50's at first, but cooled to the 20's and 30's. Most stations reported their warmest temperatures December 3-5 when maximums reached the high 50's and up to 60's at a few places. Hamilton observed 61 degrees December 3. Minimums were in the 30's and 40's the first week, but cooled to the teens and 20's thereafter. For the two weeks, minimums ranged from -5^{o} at West Yellowstone December 8 to 53^{o} at Great Falls the 4th.

VERY LITTLE PRECIPITATION Widely scattered light showers fell west portion until after the 12th when light snow fell in many areas. Two week precipitation totals were genrally less than .05 inch,but ranged from a trace at Glasgow to .42 at Thompson Falls.

Courtesty of Statistical
Reporting Service UDSA

Great Falls
Area

One of the latest innovation in the never ending race of automation is the production of an automatic bale picking and stacking machine.

Although having been in production these past four or five years the appearance of this equipment in the Great Falls area was not noticeably known until these past two haying seasons. Since its introduction into the agriculture picture a definite decrease in demands for hand stacking crews has been noted.

As we all know, one of the toughest and most time consuming jobs in agriculture has been the handling of baled hay. Generally when the peak demand for this type of worker is on, the weather is at its hottest and farm labor is the most reluctant to "stay with it". Handling bales up to 120 lbs. in 100 degree weather can try any man's patience.

It has been stated by the manufacturer that this piece of machinery can stack as high as 14 ton of hay an hour or up to 180 ton in a thirteen hour day. This is under the most ideal ground and bale conditions. Of course, the average would not be this high, but it is still considerably higher than a top hand stacking crew could attain. An average crew of four to five men could average between 35 to 50 ton a day under the best of conditions.

ARTMENT OF LABOR
f Employment Security
25 - Table 5 (1/65)

Budget Bureau No 44-R779.

State MONTANA

Table 5 - Interstate Seasonal Agricultural Clearance Activities in 1965

Item	Orders		Openings	
	Extended (Sec A) received (Sec B)	Filled	Extended (Sec A) received Sec B)	Filled
1	II	III	IV	V
Section A. Reporting State as Order-Holding State				
rting State, total ...	10	7	5268	3173
icant-holding s involved: rado, Idaho, N. Mexico, N&S Dakota, Wyoming and Washington	2	0	47	1
s	3	2	2465	2265
, Colorado, Arizona & New Mexico	2	0	2219	215
Section B. Reporting State as Applicant-Holding State				
rting State, total	61	4	41,148	1129
t-holding s involved:				
fornia	15	1	34,981	81
rado	7	0	860	73
	0	0	0	10
ana	5	2	256	18
ois	2	0	1350	29
	1	0	250	17
gan	11	0	1058	263
sota	0	0	0	55
Dakota	1	0	1	0
	1	1	4	15
on	0	0	0	60
Dakota	2	0	51	0
s	1	0	1	0
ington	3	0	184	50
onsin	10	0	1750	456
ing	2	0	2	0

Great Falls

Recruitment by
Trailer - Fort Benton
Area

MONTANA CROP PRODUCTION - 1965

965 GROWING SEASON FAVORABLE Although the 1965 growing season was abnormally cool nd wet, it was generally favorable for crop production. Output of all crops xcept corn for grain, sugar beets and seeds was larger than last year. Pre- ipitation, usually the limiting factor in dry-land farming areas, exceeded any ear since 1927 for the period April-September and was 40 percent above normal. he rains benefitted plant growth but interfered with harvest. Frosts in the early art of September and again onthe 17th and 18th shortened the growing season and amaged some dry beans, corn, hay and seed crops. The acreage of principal crops arvested in 1965 totaled 8,243,900 acres compared with 8,008,300 last year. ost of the increase was in winter wheat and hay.

ARGEST WHEAT CROP SINCE 1955 Production of wheat, including winter, durum and ther spring, totaled 102,475,000 bushels, 13 percent above 1964 and the largest utput since 1955. In spite of delayed harvest as a result of wet weather, and n infestation of rust, principally in winter wheat, the over-all yield of wheat veraged 25.6 bushels per acre, the highest of record. Wheat was harvested from ,998,000 acres this year, 7 percent more than the 1964 total of 3,724,000 acres. inter wheat set a new record for production and the yield of 29.0 bushels qualed the previous high established in 1911. Production of this class, estimated t 67.541,000 bushels was 29 percent larger than a year earlier and acreage arvested at 2,329,000 was 27 percent above last year. Production of durum wheat t 3,180,000 bushels was 30 percent below 1964 and 10 percent below the 1959-63 verage. The crop of other spring wheat totaled 31,754,000 bushels, 7 percent elow last year but 9 percent above average.

AY AND FEED GRAIN OUTPUT ABOVE AVERAGE Yields per acre of oats and barley were t near record high levels in 1965. Barley production totaled 50,700,000 bushels. his was a fraction of a percent above last year's 50,457,000 bushels, even though t was harvested from 15 percent few acres. The yield of 39.0 bushels per acre as the highest since 1894 and compares with 33.0 last year. Oats production of 1,176.000 bushels was 12 percent above 1964, and the yield of 44.0 bushels per cre was 5.5 bushels more than last year and the highest since 1915. All hay roduction reached a new high of 3,801,000 tons, 12 percent above last year and 3 percent above average.

UGAR BEET CROP SMALLEST IN 10 YEARS Production of sugar beets, estimated at 45,000 tons, was 23 percent below last year and 18 percent below average. Average ield at 12.3 tons per acre was nearly 2 tons per acre below a year earlier, and creage harvested was 13 percent smaller. Dry bean output, at 209,000 bags clean basis) was 1 percent below average but 8 percent above last year. Potato roduction was estimated 1,326,000 hundred weight, 9 percent above 1964. Yield f flaxseed, at 12.5 bushels per acre was the highest since 1907; and total roduction at 262,000 bushels compares with 176,000 bushels last year.

EED AND FRUIT CROPS SMALLER Production of alfalfa seed,, at 2,550,000 pounds as much below the relatively large 1964 crop of 6,380,000 pounds. Red Clover eed output was 248,000 pounds, compared with 338,000 pounds in 1964. Production f cherries, including both sweet and sour, totaled only 200 tons, down sharply rom the 2,800 tons harvested last year. The apple crop at 20,000 bushels ompares with 30,000 bushels a year earlier.

ourtesy of
NITED STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Statistical Reporting Service

Beet Harvest
Glendive Area

Montana Farm Labor Bulletin

FARM PLACEMENT DIVISION
MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

U.C.C. Building — Helena, Montana
Phone 442-3260 — Ext. 540

15M-5-65-4771

June 30, 1965 Number 13

UMMARY: Clear weather with occasional rain showers has delayed all farm work. Haying d to begin after July 4th. Labor supply balanced at present but expect a shortage of ds within the next two weeks. Some deland for experienced irrigators. Main activities cing, ditch cleaning, sugar beet thinning and hoeing and general farm and ranch work.

nditions change rapidly - Contact the nearest local office before leaving area.

Western

A: Main activities are general farm and ranch work, fencing and ditch cleaning. Weather n fair with some rain showers. No shortages at the present time.

Main activities are irrigating, fencing and general ranch work. Haying is expected n in Whitehall area in approximately 2 weeks. At present there is a surplus of experienced nd farm hands.

Current activities are irrigating, herding, fencing and general repair work on ry. Weather cool with heavy rain showers. Labor supply balanced.

N: Haying, sugar beet hoeing and gen farm work are main activities this area. All of ve listed work has picked up after the recent rainy weather. Haying is just starting. ple help. Weather is sunny but cool. Wages remain at $1.25 p/hr. No shortages exist.

Current activities are gen ranch work, irrigating, fencing. Haying is getting started uld be in full swing after the 4th of July. Weather has been wet and windy. No shortages s. Wages $150 and up for singles; $250 and up for couples. Short 1 couple - man only to t must be qualified irrigator and good with equipment. Modern unfurnished house furnished.

LL: Main activities are general farm and hay preparation. Haying should start next Labor supply meets demand. Wages $1.25 to $1.50 p/hr. Weather cloudy and cool.

A: Weather sunny and hot and good for growing. Weather cooled over week-end with a 32° Monday morning. Hay cut, but not up due to moisture. Supply of hay hands meeting

Beets growing good due to sunny weather last week with intermittent showers. Can se experienced flood irrigators at $175 p/mo B&R, otherwise supply exceeding demand in er categories.

Weather cold, very little sunshine. Beet work about completed. Haying to start ather warms up. Labor supply meets demand.

outh Central

S: Current activities are sugar beet thinning and hoeing, irrigation, summer fallowing ing. Sugar beet thinning is approximately 90% complete and the second hoeing is about plete. Shortages are 3 single farmhands at $200 p/mo B&R; 3 married couples at $250 p/mo using. These openings are for experienced irrigators. Weather the past week has been le for all ag activities with the exception of scattered rains throughout the area.

TON: Main activities gen ranch work and irrigating. Rain throughout the week stopped eld work. Haying not expected to start until July 5-10. No shortages at present but nt workers very scarce. The bulk of hay hands is expected to come from students. over weekend clear and warm.

WN: Weather unsettled during week with light to heavy rain showers. Hay hands to be nd as soon as hay is dry enough. Current help sufficient expect shortage of help when progresses.

ONTANA STATE
LOYMENT SERVICE
P. O. BOX 1728
ENA, MONTANA 59601

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ACT OF CONGRESS

A: Ag activities consist primarily of irrigating grain, alfalfa and meadow land, summer ng and some hay being cut. Short 1 married man to work on farm, operate farm equipment l experimental plots, move sprinkler pipe. Prefer couple without children or with pre- children. Wages $280 with rent free house. Job permanent. Have several orders for hay o start after July 4. Wages remain about the same as last year. Expect a demand for machine operators to operate swather, baler, and farmhand.

North Central

K: Weather is windy and cool. Main activities are shearing, fencing, spraying, and fallowing. Adequate labor supply. Wages same.

: Main activities are summer fallowing, weed spraying and cutting first crop of alfalfa abor supply meeting demand at present. Expect heavy demand for hay hands during the next . Wages same. Weather warm and clear.

ALLS: Up to 5½ inches precipitation this past week has halted all outside activities. ying was attempted on a limited scale last week but conditions were too wet. Expect to start near the end of this week weather permitting. Presently experiencing surplus types of workers.

Heavy rains totaling more than 3 inches since Thursday has curtailed practically all ies. All fields are muddy and impossible to work. When work resumes summer fallowing, and beet thinning will be main activities. Surplus of labor at this time. Wages $8 p/da or $175-$225 p/mo B&R.

Agricultural activities at standstill due to excessive moisture. Labor supply demand.

INT: Major activities are haying, summer fallowing and weed spraying. Occasional es of experienced gen farm hands at $200-225 month. Surplus of youth for bale stacking.

Eastern:

E: Main activities are haying, filed work, sugar beet hoeing and fence and building Almost daily rains are delaying all farm work at times. Should be a shortage of ds in the next week or so. Wages $150-200 p/mo for general farm hands. $8-10 p/da for

ITY: Main activities are thinning of sugar beets, summer fallowing, haying and general d ranch work. No shortage of labor. Wages remain the same.

Main activities are sugar beet hoeing and thinning about 75% completed, summer fallowing ing. Weather is sunny with some shower activity. Demand for hay hands is increasing single hands, $8 to $12 p/da, R&B for hay and summer fallow hands.

Beet Harvest
Glendive Area

Montana Farm Labor Bulletin

FARM PLACEMENT DIVISION
MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

U.C.C. Building — Helena, Montana
Phone 442-3260 — Ext. 540

15M-5-65-4771

August 25, 1965 Number 4

WHEAT HARVEST BULLETIN

SUMMARY: Heavy rains have caused a temporary stoppage of haying activities. Anticipate tage of men and machines when harvest resumes - weather permitting. Yields have been o good - 20 to 50 bushels per acre.

estern

: Scattered showers have halted harvest activities. Adequate men and machines in the No evidence of rust, weight is average and yield is running from 30 to 45 bushels to re.

LA: Grain harvest just getting underway and being held up now due to cool, wet weather. supply meeting demand at this time; no shortage of labor.

: No grain cut in last week due to rain and cool weather. Only about 10% cut. Some green. No shortage of grain hands at this time.

outh Central

S: Wheat harvest is 80% completed in the local office area. Yields are from 20 to 40 s per acre. Harvest hands and machines in the area are adequate. Wet weather over the d has stopped all harvest operations in the Billings vicinity.

N: All harvesting has ceased due to heavy rain showers. Dry land grain is about 90% nd valley grain will need 7 to 10 days dry weather to ripen. Anticipate a shortage of le of combine operators and truck drivers when harvest resumes.

OWN: Winter wheat harvest is about 80% completed. Combining of spring wheat progressing ue to cool weather. Yield has been averaging between 30 and 45 bushels per acre with s up to 63 pounds quite common. Shortage of men and machines periodic with greater s anticipated if weather remains unsettled.

orth Central

NK: Harvest well underway until Monday when heavy rain caused temporary halt. Labor ge expected when weather clears. Yields 30 - 50 bushels per acre.

W: Combining is underway throughout the area, but wheat in some areas is ripening slowly. of combines and operators. Rates $3.00 per acre and up and wages $15.00 - $18.00 p/da Spring wheat yielding 20-30 bushels per acre. Weather warm and dry.

FALLS: Small grains harvest in Geraldine area virtually complete placement wise; Fort approximately 70% complete, north Great Falls-Genou area 40% complete, and Power- -Brady area 35% complete. Rain the latter part of last week in most of the area has led cutting operations temporarily. Harvest expected to start up again 8-24-65 weather ting. No surplus of custom cutters. Slight surplus of harvest hands.

: Cutting of winter wheat almost complete, some picking up of swathed grain at this Spring wheat may be ready by September 1st. Custom crews are reporting in the area e contracting for from $4.50 to $6.00 per acre.

MONTANA STATE
PLOYMENT SERVICE
P. O. BOX 1728
ENA, MONTANA 59601

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

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UNITED STATES POSTAGE
ACCOUNTED FOR UNDER
ACT OF CONGRESS

E: Winter wheat harvest completed, barley and spring wheat harvest should start this
Ten hundredth inch rain during the night halted operations this date. Wages $15.00
ruck drivers, $20 for combine operators. Supply currently meeting the demand.
POINT: Grain harvest 75% complete in Roosevelt County - 50% complete in Daniels and
dan Counties. No surplus of machines. Some harvest hands needed in Daniels County to
with farmers and custom crews. Wages from $10-13 for grain hauling, $1.50 hour to $20
or combine operators.

Eastern

IVE: Harvesting of spring wheat has started with yields fair to good. Very little rust
e to spring wheat. No demand for men or machines at this time. Supply meeting demand.
er cool and dry. Wages $150-200 per month plus board and room.
CITY: Grain harvest completed in this area.
Y: Winter wheat harvest completed, spring wheat harvest in full swing and about 75%
ete. Wheat averaging 20 to 25 bushels per acre, with test weights down due to rust,
y in winter wheat. No shortage of machines.

Kalispell

Kalispell Inter Lake, Friday, July 30, 1965

Partial Shift Used To Pack Cherry Crop

A small crew on a partial shift is packing sweet cherries at the Flathead Cherry Growers Association warehouse here, Cecil L. Miller, manager, said today.

The Flathead Lake cherry crop is limited this year to a fraction of normal due to a killing blizzard early last winter.

Miller said that the warehouse will ship a total of about five railroad cars this year, or 150,000 pounds of cherries, as compared with over two million pounds last year, or 30 to 40 cars.

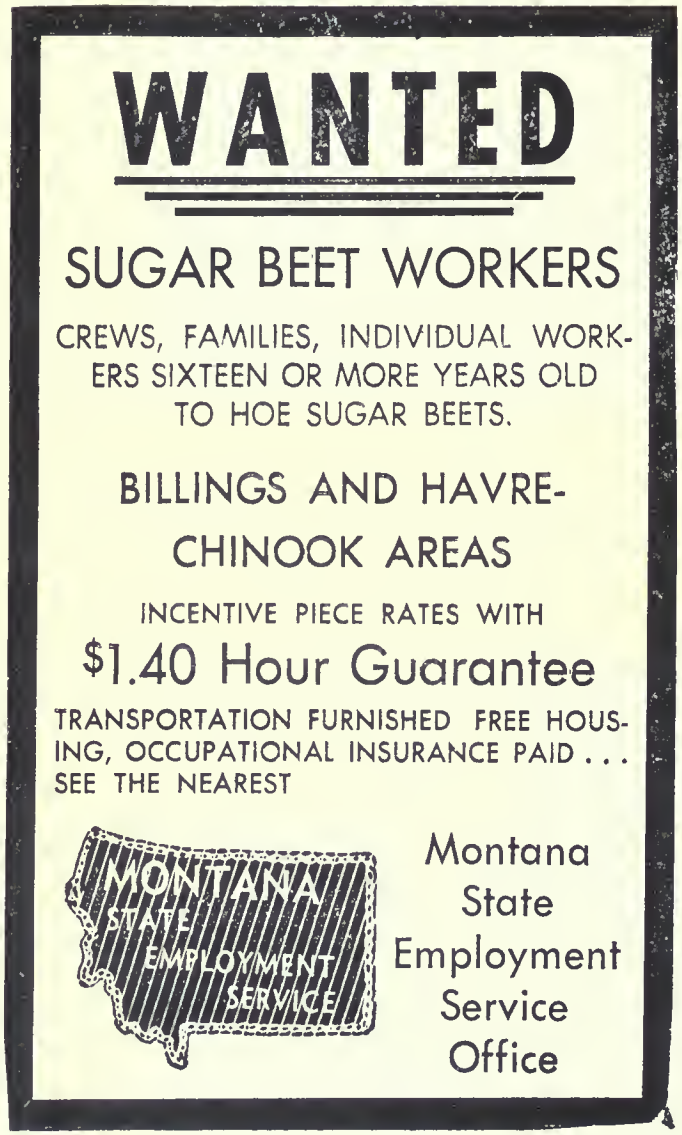
He said that some orchards had less damage than others and those have about 50 to 80 per cent of the normal crop. The rest of the fruit is coming from scattered picking on badly damaged orchards where there were just enough cherries to pay to pick.

Many orchardists are not bothering to pick at all, he said. There are about 20 orchards picking fruit from a total of 120 orchards, and all of these are at Blue Bay or Yellow Bay, Miller stated.

Since very few professional pickers bothered to come to the Flathead this year when news of the slight crop got around, the Montana State Employment Service has placed numerous local high school students in the orchards.

"The shortage of professional pickers brought about this employment and the youngsters are working out very well, I'm told," Miller said.

The packing of the crop at the warehouse is expected to be completed by the middle of next week.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Weather Break Expected

Volunteer Help Being Sought To Get Crop In

A week-long break in the weather is expected soon and volunteer help and farm equipment is desperately needed to complete Toole county's harvest during this short, anticipated period of decent weather.

At a meeting yesterday afternoon called by Fran Pulliam, a member of the Merchants Committee, a group of Shelby businessmen and farmers discussed the urgent and pressing need for help in getting the crop in. Mrs. Pulliam said that it is just as important to the merchants as to the farmers to complete harvest in Toole county and the Shelby trade area.

"Practically an entire year's harvest will have to be completed in just one week and we must organize something to help one another to get this crop in," Mrs. Pulliam said.

After discussion, Howard Porter and Sylvan Beaudoin of the State Employment Office in Shelby, offered their facilities as a "clearing house" for volunteer labor and equipment. Anyone who can take some time off for harvest work is urged to call the employment office immediately at 434-5575.

A skeleton registration of volunteers to find out whether they can drive truck, combine, or just shovel grain also will be needed as well as their phone number so the employment service can contact them when harvest again resumes.

Porter said if the weather should break in the middle of the week or on a weekend, his office would be open seven days a week to clear and place the volunteer help. All volunteers will be paid for their work and an established pay scale will be set up by the Shelby Merchants committee.

Equally important as laborers, however, is the vital need or harvesting equipment. Custom combiners are rapidly pulling out of the area for dryer fields and the result is a shortage of equipment. Anyone having equipment available which is not in use is urged to call the employment office immediately.

An emergency meeting of the Shelby Merchants Committee will be held at noon today at the Capitol Cafe. The harvest situation will be discussed at this meeting and anyone interested is invited to attend.

The regular Monday meeting of the Shelby Chamber of Commerce also will be devoted to this topic, according to President Verne Lasley.

About 50 to 60 per cent of Toole county's crop remains to be harvested. Quality and yield of unharvested grain are deteriorating rapidly because of the cold, wet weather.

The condition will be worse than in a drouth year if the grain is not harvested soon, according to Bill Kleinert, manager of the ASCS office.

ad Snow Spoils Plan - - -

ll-Out" Harvest Help Plan
mes to Screeching Halt

"Nice Day—Wasn't It!"

That about sums up the weather here—weather that is standing between this area harvesting an excellent crop and harvesting a part or, in some instances very little. Overall, there is from 50 to 60 percent of the harvest still to be finished here. Thousands of acres have been swathed, but the cut grain has settled down on the ground and is sprouting. There are thousands more acres that have not been cut at all and the rain, snow and wind is gradually knocking the standing grain to the ground.

A few farmers got in a day or a little more of cutting this past week, and that was Thursday afternoon and Friday but this morning it was raining again and snow is forecast for tonight with no harvesting weather in sight.

A report the first of last week indicated a week of good weather and along with this report came word that if, and when the farmers could get into the fields, they would need help and lots of it in order to get as much grain cut as possible in the short time.

Shelby businessmen, and businesswomen too, asked: What can we do to help?"

Francis Pulliam and Marv Cox, of the Merchant's Committee called a quick meeting Wednesday afternon and laid the groundwork for a city-wide meeting on Thursday—it was well attended.

At this meeting, the program was discussed in length.

It was indicated that there were a number of sources of manpower—businessmen and businesswomen themselves, high schol students, missile workers, who were on strike at the time and the general run of laborers.

Missile workers could get clearance through the State mployment office and union officials gave approval for the men to go into the harvest fields. Don Driscoll said a poll at the high school indicated 40 to 50 boys could be counted on there and nearly every business place up and down the street volunteered from one to a half-dozen workers that would be available.

Arnold Hannah said he had at least two second-hand combines, that could go out. The headquarters for the plan would be the Shelby Employment office and Manager Howard Porter said: "We will be open Saturday and Sunday and nights, if necessary."

Lists of workers were compiled and filed at the Employment office as was lists of equipment that could be made available. All the farmer had to do was call the Employment office in Shelby and state his needs—truck drivers or combine operators, and the office would have them on their way.

The plan spread like wildfire. The Great Falls Tribune picked up the idea and gave it front-page play. Conrad and Cut Bank immediately set up plans of their own as did Kevin and Sunburst, in Toole county. The plan has

(Continued on page 8)

ers in attendance.

All-Out" Plan

(Continued from page 1)

since spread down the high-line to Glasgow.

The overall program was short lived but will be taken up again just as soon as the weather clears and harvest can be resumed.

Thursday, the weather cleared and by late afternoon a few combines were operating—a large number were able to cut Friday and help was sent out at various times during the day. There was hopes that by today, harvesting could really get under way again, but no luck. This morning, it was cloudy and cold and about 9 the rain started and snow is forecast tonight and no clearing is indicat- for several days. If, and when it does, the "Help Your Neighbor Harvest" plan will again be ready to go if they are needed.

Shelby Area

The Shelby Times

SHELBY — The Gateway to Alaska

Wednesday, September 15, 1965 Shelby, Montana PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

Snow Storm Halts Local Harvest

The worst, miserable weather possible is plagueing farmers in this area. The rain was bad enough but now, snow, and there is no immediate change forecast.

Thousands of acres of grain is still standing in this area and there are field after field of swathed grain that is spoiling.

The swathed grain in most places has settled through the stubble and is lying on the wet ground, where it is sprouting, turning in color or molding. It will also be difficult to pick up now without getting dirt, rock and stubble.

A survey trip Sunday revealed field after field that was swathed and the swath rows almost settled out of sight, fields partially cut and many not even touched. There has been very little harvesting the past three weeks and custom cutters have given up and left.

There was five inches of snow at the summit this morning. Snow started falling here last night and continued all night and this morning and it was still snowing at press time early this afternoon.

Nettie Young called this morning and said it was just 20 years ago that this area had a terrific snow storm. Another one was recorded on Sept 23 about 30 years ago, and in both instances, after the storm, the weather cleared and there was several months of nice weather.

Crops Deteriorating

Harvest Outlook Is Dampened By Bad Weather

Cold, rainy weather for the past three weeks and snowfall yesterday have created a serious agricultural problem in Toole county where an estimated 50 to 60 per cent of the grain remains to be harvested.

In some areas, as much as 80 per cent of the grain remains in the fields. A good deal of harvesting has been done in the southern and eastern portions of the county, but not much has been done in the western and northern portions, according to Bill Kleinert of the ASC office.

Quality and yield of unharvested grain are deteriorating and [illegible] the discouraging wet weather is in sight.

The cold, rainy and windy weather was bad enough, but yesterday's snow is serious, according to Ray Sundsted, county extension agent. The snow will [illegible] of the grain down to the ground and this will make it difficult for combining should the weather dry things up enough to let the farmers in the fields.

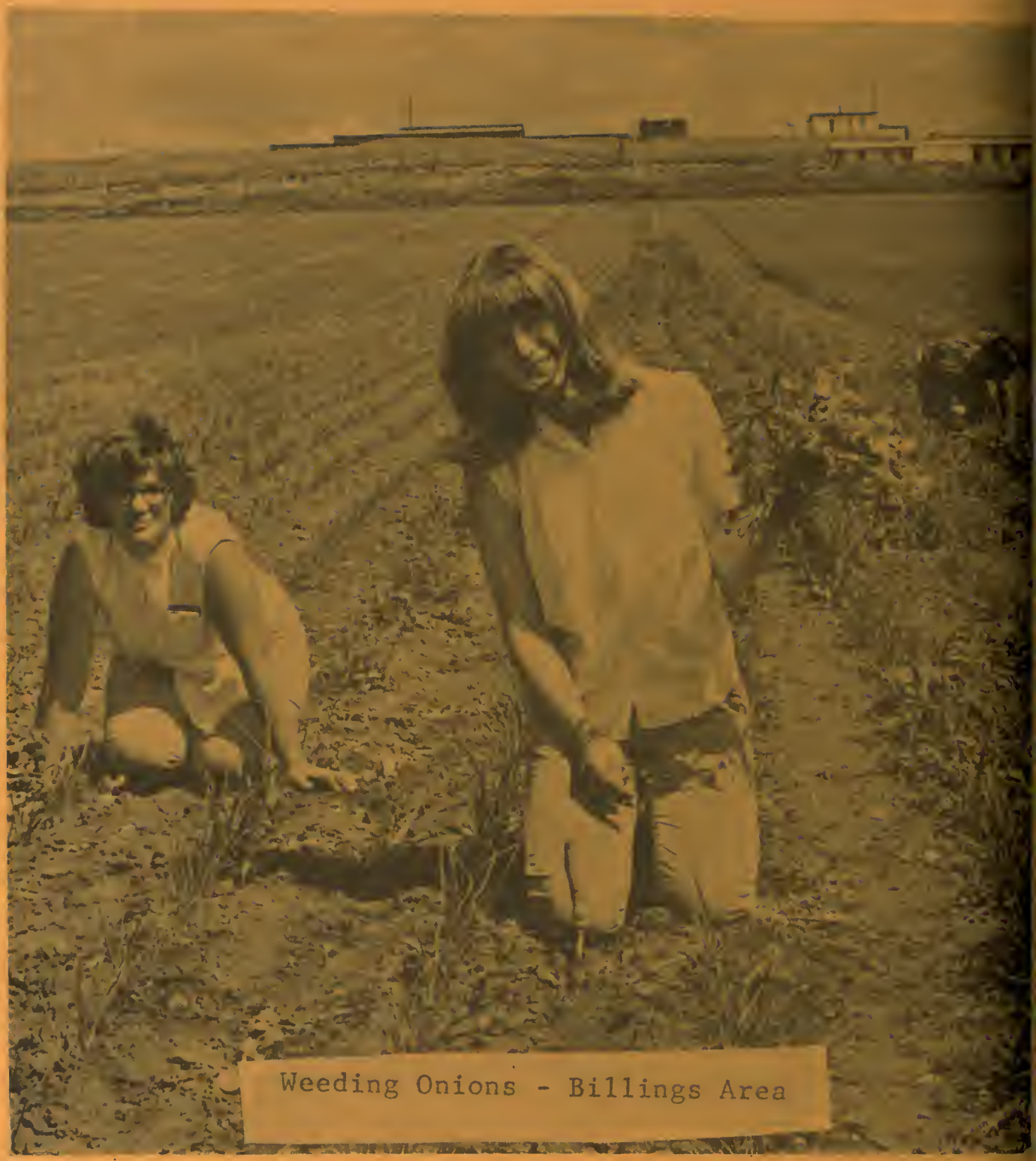
Swathed grain usually sits on top of the stubble, but the continuous wet weather and snow will beat it into the ground, thus causing a drying out problem and enhancing the changes for germination in the heads.

The wet weather bleaches the kernels and frost has caused the shriveling up of kernels in unripened grain.

A never-ending harvest appears in store for the once beautiful crop which everyone boasted about earlier this summer. Several consecutive days of warm weather are needed to dry the fields, the days are getting shorter and, with the problem of nighttime dew, farmers could not get into the fields until late morning even if it did warm up.

Snow Covered Fields

September snows made Toole County Fields look like this and thus delayed the harvest. The weatherman blessed the area with sunshine and warmer weather later on and combines once again took to the fields.



Weeding Onions - Billings Area